Times

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY,) THE TIMES COMPANY. STILSON HUTCHINS, President. Publication Office.

THE HUTCHINS BUILDING, or Tenth and D Streets North SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Year, Morning, Evening, and Sundar. . \$6.00 Months, Morning, Evening and Sunday. . 1.90 se Months, Morning, Evening, and Sunday. 1.75 Year, Morning and Sunday. 1.75 Months, Morning and Sunday Year, Evening and Sunday Months, Evening and Sunday Months, Evening and Sanda

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The circulation of The Times for the week end ed Saturday, April 2, 1892, was as follows: Surday, April 2, Monday, April 3, 25 Tuesday, April 4, 25 Wednesday, April 4

The Advertisers' Guarantee Company, of Chi-cago, hereby certifies that it has, by its expert examiners, proven and attested the circulation of THE TIMES, of Washington, D. C. The daily average PAID circulation for the month of Feb-tuary, 1899, was 48 feb possible. This is GUARANTEED to the adversits the country by a bend of \$50,000 in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, deposited with the Northwestern National Bank, of Chicago, ADVERTISERS GUARANTEE COMPANY, By J. R. MASON, President.

Delly average (Souday, 26,915, excepted).. 42,098

Readers of THE TIMES who may at any tim Is unable to procure copies of it at any news stand or railroad station or on railroad trains will confer a favor upon the management by send-ing to this office information of the fact.

Communications intended for publication in THE TIMES must be tersely and plainly written, and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected com-munications will not be preserved, and only man-uscripts of clavious importance will be returned to their authors.

THE TIMES in all its editions, Morning, Even-ting, and Sunday, will be mailed to one address for FIFTY CENTS per month. Addresses changes

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1899.

A Philippine Policy.

At the meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of Political and Social Science, an association which has attempted in vain to establish principles of human action in the social state, Mr. Schurz other anti-imperialists became What impression they made we do not know, but probably such as they made at the Saratoga conference. There they talked for two days against expansion, and their hearers voted almost solidly in favor of resolutions approving the President's expansion policy. Before the Philadelphia meeting adjourned there were two sensible and inspiriting addresses. Prof. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, showed the excellent quality of his Americanism by affirming his confidence in the ability of this country to do what any other can do, and even more.

He has not the slightest doubt that w shall be able to adapt our standards of government to the needs and possibilities of the inhabitants of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. He can see no reason to fear that our Government will be 100 despotic rather than too free. He hands of a stable government. It may tore to rags the elaborate arguments of the provincials. He showed that the extension of American rule does not mean equality of political rights. The supreme principle throughout our history has been couraging. The plan of campaign arthe maintenance of order and security. To this we subordinate all other political ideals and principles, and always have. Our only fear in dealing with our new possessions comes from the danger of suddenly undermining customs, traditions, and systems of law which do not conform danger is greater in the Philippines than in Cuba and Forto Rico.

There is little reason to expect this Government to set up a system of laws fo the Philippines constructed for an ideal people. On the contrary, we are entering Dreyfus was intended to prove to the pubon an experiment in which existing customs will be changed only where their continuation would be more mischievous early mistakes that we cannot mold the requirements of the law that would cause people there like clay, but must allow their own growth in the ideas of civilization to dictate changes. We do not believe there is a more generous and tolerant people on earth than our own. We have only to consider the history of our immigrants from every quarter and of all degrees of intelligence or ignorance to understand the absence of bigotry and compulsion in our treatment of their customs. Not even under strictly military rule, us in Cuba, has arbitrary authority been used in a way to excite complaint of over-

Worried Republicans.

After talks with Republican politicians, New York Tribune" concludes that the President's personal interests," is becom- ing of that year, ing a subject of "deep speculative wonder everywhere and to everybody." It is so. While it is difficult to fix the direct responsibility for the many scaudals affecting the War Department, it is clear enough that with an efficient Secretary of War having a proper regard for the interests of the Government, the Army, the President, and the Republican party, none of the things that have incensed and shocked there was no enquiry. the people more than any event in the history of the nation, could ever have happened.

One of the effects of the apparent maladministration of the War Department is a short while ago that American troops could noted by the correspondent of the "Tri- not fight nor even live in the Philippines; that bune"-a weakening of the public centi- they would not know how to conduct a cam dence in the integrity of military officers. paign in so strange a country; that they would He affirms that this beef standal and the torgiversation it has engendered have tergiversation it has engendered have Northing of the soft has occurred. Our troops struck a deeper blow at the moral status have made themselves just as much at home there of the army officer than the vast emberglements of which Captain Carter has been with a single vexing problem. They have conconvicted and for which he is still unpured ducted themselves with the valor in battle an tshed or the offences of the Eugena, Lydsckers, and others. He observes that there is a good deal of serious talk concerning the War Department that cannot be printed-questions as to whether it is American Army's wealth of fame. possible under the staff system for heads of bureaus to be so entirely irresponsible to the higher powers or the law that an officer of Eagan's stripe may decide vast contracts affecting the very life of the Army, without the knowledge of his de- Hanna, Platt, and Addicks have been great ob-

higher responsibility and Eagan a scape-

There is more than the contracts for icat, which proved impossible as food for the soldiers. It is plain to everybody that what the Court of Enquiry has discovered now about the beef rations should have been known to the department at the time. Why was it not known? Where were the inspectors whose business it was to report on the conditions in the Army? In his testimony before the Aiger Relief Monthly by Carrier:

Marning, Evening, and Sunday. Fifty Cents
Morning and Sunday. Thirty-five Cents
Evening and Sunday. Thirty-five Cents

Evening and Sunday. Thirty-five Cents war with Spain, an order was issued to all his subordinates not to report to him, but to the Adjutant General. He found his office so uscless and idle that he took an active command in the field and his first assistant followed his example. Why such an order should have been issued at the very time the Inspector General's office should have been of the greatest 436 use, we can only guess. One result was 1640 that the War Office professed to be ignorant of all complaints; the Adjutant General told a Congressional committee that he knew of no charges of any kind as to privations or neglect or as to the charac ter of the rations. It was not until General Miles appeared before the Alger Relief Commission that anybody in authority had heard of bad beef. There is a reasonable belief that we are

not yet at the bottom of the beef scandal; 273,505 but whether the responsibility is to be more positively placed or not, there can be no question that the Secretary under whose administration such unparalleled scandals can develop is not entitled to the favor Secretary Alger receives at the hands of the President. The fact that the latter interposed to save Eagan from the consequences of his attack on General Miles is source of very serious distress to loyal Republicans. For the present investigation has proved that the attack was made on an officer who had the courage and conscience to perform his duty in the face of the disapproval of the War Department and apparently of the President himself. The "Tribune" asserts that Eagan's brutal demonstration was approved by the entire War Department, from the Secretary down through all the heads of bureaus. This is very bad in the light of the evidence that supports General Miles' charges, and in connection with the President's interposition to save Eagan from punishment it is enough to worry leading Republicans, They are right in assuming that only the retirement of Secretary Alger can put the Presi dent in the best light.

Ratifications of the Peace Treaty between the United States and Spain will be exchanged at the State Department at two o'clock this afternoon. Then we shall be released from the state of war subsisting between this country and the Kingdom of bysterical and renewed their warnings His Most Christian Majesty, Alfonso. As of national disaster as a result of far as he may be concerned, all will be ence and pleasantness.

But it does not follow, therefore, that we shall immediately if not sooner turn our spears into sugar spoons and our swords into plow-manufacturing shares! The former yet will be needed to prod Philippine rebellion into submission, and the flats of the latter to slap home treason into decent silence. Still, we shall be completely at peace after two post meridian. If any of our Hessian and Tory agitators see fit to disturb this peace-but that is another tale, and the American people will be inclined to make it a painful one.

It is strange that well informed Americans like General Breckinridge should fall into the error that we are likely to withdraw from Cuba soon. There has never been any reason to think we should abaudon the Island until we can leave it in the take several years, many years, to fit the people for self-government.

The news from the Philippines is enranged for the Lawton-King expedition appears to be sensible, and it may be suspected that it has been dictated by the lessons of failure in the movement on Malolos. We are much mistaken if a general like Wheeler would not have started the people are saying." Malolos. We are much mistaken if a general like Wheeler would not have started that adventure by hitting the rebel strongto the principles of the common law. This hold in the rear with a flotilla of gunboats and canoes, and then the results might have been more satisfactory.

The publication of the testimony that was taken at the first trial of Captain lie that he was justly convicted. It has not established that. While it does not show his innocence or make it seem probthan their abolition. We shall learn by able, it reveals a lack of regard for the any court with sufficient authority to release him at once. That court was as predetermined to convict him as the Alger Relief Commission was to whitewash Al-

Horrible sufferings are reported from the famine region of Russia. Owing to the condition of the roads the Red Cross relief has been delayed, and death is in every household. It suggests the inefficiency of the general government that, although there were forewarnings of the famine. no steps were taken to meet it. As yet the territory and population involved ar not as large as in the famine of a few years ago, but then the efforts at relief the Washington correspondent of the were greater. The fiendish corruption of some of the local governors, who retained protracted retention of Secretary Alger, the food and sold it for their own profit, which is "no obviously detrimental to the was the chief cause of the worst suffer-

The investigation of the building depart. ment in New York city, although undertaken merely as a political scheme, may show why some of the structures burn like shavings. For years the complaints of corruption in that department have been loud and specific, but as Senator Platt was on friendly terms with the local bosses law, and prescribes a fine of \$50 to \$500

A Laurel-Crowned Army. (From the Galveston News.)

the moderation in peace that were to be expected of all who were the American uniform. And while their fores have been unworthy of their steel, they have yet added, by their mastery over stran conditions and unused ways, tresh laurels to the

The People Must Act. * (From the Richmond Dispatch.)

The trend of political events makes it nevesary that the masses should exercise immediate control over government as far as possible. Quay. partment superior, or whether there is a ject lessons to our countrymen.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Currency Reform .- The announcemen s made, apparently by authority, that the Republican caucus committee on current cform, which will convene at Atlanti City next Monday, will "sit night and day in the preparation of a practicable scheme of currency reform." This is certainly in portant if irue, and if the members of the committee carry out this laudable pro-gramme they will certainly establish a record for Congressional enterprise, and of course, accomplish a great deal fo genuine currency reform. Sitting night and day, or day and night, as the casmay be, is likely to prove to be more of an undertaking than General Henderson or any of his associates on the committee bargained for. After a week or two of continuous performance night and day they will probably see the propriety of an adjournment of a few minutes for rest and refreshments. It is feared that if the committee attempts to ignore the laws of health in the reckless manner proposed that they will all be in serious danger of a collapse before they have half com-pleted their work, which would naturall be an everlasting misfortune attaining al most the proportions of a public calamity.

"Atlantic City, particularly at this season of the year, is well adapted for night

and day sessions," said a resident of New Jersey yesterday. "Most people who have visited Atlantic City will cheerfully cor-roborate this statement. I am sure. But all the same, I would not advise an aggregation of statesmen charged with this grave responsibility of 'preparing a practicable scheme of currency reform' to undertake anything of the kind. They will need at least one hour's rest out of every twenty-four in order to enable them to appear at the best advantage and to sucpear at the best advantage and to suc cessfully carry out their great and mo mentous mission. If the members of the committee fall to heed this suggestion I am afraid that it will result in seriously delaying the bringing about of the much desired and highly overrated currency re-form."

A Senntorial Incident .- Senator William B. Bate, of Tennessee, is said to have been one of the Senators who voted to pass the recent strict Sunday law for Washington, which is said to, if literally construed forbid the serving of anything of an intoxicating character in barroom, hotel, res-taurant, club, or private house on Sunday. Senator Bate has been stopping at one of the leading hotels of the city, where he, it is said, always kept two or three cases of very choice champagne in the wine cellar subject to his order. It happened that the first Sunday after the new law went into operation Senator Bate invited a few friends to dine with him at his hotel. As the Senator and his guests took their places at the table an order was given to the waiter to bring up two of the coldest and largest bottles from his stock, Senator Bate remarking in the mean time "that this wine was some of a very choice vint-age that he had secured through a friend who was a great wine expert." The Senator's guests were getting ready to enjoy a great treat, when the waiter reappeared on the scene and said: "Beg pardon, Sena-tor, but the manager directs me to say that no wine can be served today. It is

Sunday and against the law."
"What," was the response of the Senator, "Do you mean to tell me that I cannot have my own wine served whenever I please? Send the manager here instantly." The manager came forward but he only confirmed the statement of the waiter that no wine or liquors of any kind could be served to any one in the hotel on Sunday. He was very polite but emphatic. Senator Bate, it is said, was certainly emphatic on his part if he was not polite. But he and his guests had to eat their dinner without the wine. Hotel men think that it is only poetic justice that one of the lav makers responsible for the obnoxious regu-lation should be among the first to fall a victim to its strict enforcement.

Mr. Mahany Not Pleased.-Former Representative Rowland Riennerhauset Mahany, of Buffalo, who was in Washington yesterday, expressed the opinion that Mr McKinley would not be worth 8 cents politically next year.

"I am willing to concede," he said, "that Mr. McKinley will be renominated; the office holders and time servers will attend to that, but it will be impossible to re-elechim. Make no mistake about that. His Administration is already discredite youd hope of redemption in estimation of the public by beredemption in son of Algerism, Eaganism, Car-terism, and all of the other nasty scandals that have disgraced it. If you do not be-lieve what I am saying and think that I am

Mr. Mahany was elected to Congress as a Republican but he fell out with Senato

The Mazet Investigation.-Sensation developments are promised by the counsel of the Mazet Committee, which is en gaged in the work of investigating Mr Croker and Tammany Hall, in the near future. Mr. Croker himself is scheduled to appear before the committee on Friday or Saturday of this week. He very shrewdly did not wait to be subpoensed, but through his counsel volunteered ome forward and let the committee ex

"I think that Mr. Croker will have an uncomfortable quarter of an hour when gets before the Mazet Committee," an member of Tammany yesterday. "He made a good many enemies in the organi zation by his high-handed course during the past two years, particularly among the followers of Sheehan and Martin, and quite a number of them are apparently giving the Mazet committee points and directing the line of the investigation. Some things have already been brought out that could not have been obtained except from mer who are perfectly familiar with the inside workings in the Tammany organization.

INDICTED FOR BRIBERY.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Kentucky Senate in Trouble.

Frankfort, Ky., April 10.-The Frankling County grand jury, after several days' in vestigation, today returned an indictment for bribery against Charles E. Sommers, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and Demo-cratic leader. The indictment is a lengthy document setting out the facts leading up to the offer and payment of the \$400 to influence Garnett Graves to sign the proxy to Ben. Smith, of Pulaski, to vote the six Taylor County votes in the railroad com-missioner convention. The indictment is under the statutes providing for punish-ment of violation of the primary election and disfranchisement from suffrage or holding public office. A bench warrant has been issued for Sommers' arrest. The case was set for trial by Judge Cantrell for the 27th day of April.

A Wise Decision.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) (From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.)

Spain will steer clear of even partial repadia

tion, so it is said. This will be good news to

the well-wishers of that country, and there ar

many such in the United States. Repadiation is

these days is a gun which does more destruction
at the breech than at the muzzle. It would clos

most of the many markets of the world agains

Spain, and council that country to pay largel

increased interest for such money as anybod

would lend it in the future. Just at present the

statesmen of Spain are showing a great deal of

level-hundedness. They are apparently givin

some attention to the damestic reforms which

they had some excuse for neglecting when their sup attention to the manestic reforms which they had some excuse for neglecting when their colonial troubles took up a large part of their time. The loss of Spain's colonies will probably prove a benefit to her rather than an injury. By the development of her natural resources she might again take a place among the great nations of the world.

Commendable. (From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.)

Sir Thomas Lipton's racing flag is a green shamrock on a gold field, with a green border ground all. Sir Thomas doesn't intend to leave any doubt as to his native land, which attifude is greatly to bis credit.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE HEARD. An Eventful Session of the Army

Beef Court. The Beef Court held an eventful session vesterday. Dr. Charles H. Castle, of Cincianati, late assistant surgeon of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavairy, testified that the Tampa agent of the Armour Company admitted to him at Lakeland, Fla., that the army meat was chemically treated.

Sidney Reid, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a reporter for the Associated Press, testified that he interviewed General Miles at the Waldorf Astoria on January 31, and that General Miles made the statements accradited to him in the interview published in the "New York Herald" and other papers on the morning of February 1. Rear Admiral John G. Walker testified as to the results of the use of cannel roast beef by field parties in Nicaragua in connection with the work of the Nicaragua Cural Commission. General Shafter, ac-companied by his aide, Captain Plummer,

reported to the Court yesterday, and will go on the stand today.

The first witness was Rear Admiral Walker. He testified that he was president of the Nicaragua Canal Commission. He went to Central America in 1897. The field parties were fed by the Government and part of the rations consisted of canned roast beef. He had never heard any very loud complaint against the use of this article of food, but was well aware that the men did not like it, and would not eat it when there was any other meat to be had. In fact, they would not eat canned meats at all when they could get the native beef. Like all tropical meat this was rather tough when served as roasts or steaks, but when made into stews or hash was very acceptable. He had never heard that any harmful results followed its use. The witness said that he had no knowledge as to the use of canned roast

beef in the navy.

Dr. Charles H. Castle was the next witness. He was in charge of the brigade hospital at Lakeland, Fla., in August, 1898.

At the suggestion of Captain Carmichael. igade commissary, he had inspected veral shipments of so-called refrigerated several shipments of so-called refrigerated meat sent from Tampa. Much of it had to be rejected. On one occasion he had called the attention of Armour's agent to the meat, and was assured that the discoloration of the beef was not due to putrifaction, but to the chemical treatment through which the beef had passed. There was a present at this conversation, Capitain were present at this conversation Captain Carmichael, now dead; Lieutenant Gamp-fer, of the First Ohio Cavalry, and the

beef in the navy.

Armour agent:

Dr. Castle said that he had not reported on this phase of the subject, because the beef representative was so frank and can-did in his admission that he (the witness) took it for granted that the chemicalization of the beef was with the consent and knowledge of the Medicai and Commissary Departments of the army. Those who have followed the beef en-

specimens were preserved in this way.

The last witness of the session was Sidney Reid. He testified that he called to see General Miles at the Warldorf-Astoria. At first General Miles declined to be interviewed, but finally talked quite freely. He de-

clared that General Miles did speak as he was quoted. The witness read from a man-fold sheet of his original copy. General

n the field.

I have no interests to serve but the Army of he contary. When I found that it was obtained in the bref that had made the soldiers rick, then ordered an investigation and reports to be sent in. So widespread is the evil that all the resorts are not yet in. They are coming every lay. They are overwhelmingly of the same character—all showing that the beef had been emained and was otherwise unfit for use by men or does.

Half a million pounds of this beef came to Nothing alive could eat it.
have overwhelming evidence that the emmed beef was freated with chemicals in order
preserve it. I have affidavits from the men

saw the beef undergoing the process. The Court spent the afternoon in execu-

THE SOLDIERS YELLED BEEF. ing Like Alger.

New York, April 10.-Messes, P. S. ooner and Charles G. Gallagher, of Philadelphia, who have been spending three weeks in Cuba, arrived here today on their way home. They relate a number of in-teresting experiences while on the is and, one of which has especial interest as in-dicating how the army of Cuba regards Alger and the investigation now bling made as to the character of tinned be f that was supplied to the troops during active operations in the field. Messes, Dooper and Gallagher was a supplied to the second secon Dooner and Gallagher were at Havana during the visit of Alger and his party, and the two Philadelphians witnessed the review of the Seventh Corps, under Major General Lee which was given the distinguished visitor. Having been well-sup-plied with letters and credentials to army officers and others in authority, Messis. Dooner and Gallagher were especially well taken care of and offered opportunity to witness everything of interest that was going on. They went to the review in a handsome turnout, rigged with footman, livery, and the like, the grandeur of the rig attracting very general attention, and, as a rule, assuring them the right of way on the road to and from the reviewing stand. Mr. Gallagher bears a pretty closs resemblance to Alger, a fact which was discovered by some of the troops. On the way back from the review, the road leading through the camps of many of the volunteer regiments, it was naturally supposed, from the grandeur of the turnout and the resemblance of Mr. Gallagher to the Secretary, that Alger was the indi-vidual who occupied the carriage with Mr. Dooner. The men lined the road as the carriage passed to get a glimbse of the Secretary, and soon there was raised the cry of "Beef! beef!" which was continued until the carriage passed bayond the confines of the encampment. Dr. Otis' Medicine

(From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.) The Filipinos are to be allowed time to the new proclamation. We have no doubt that the process has been facilitated by a prelimin urse of General Otis' Special Prepared Peptonic Tablets.

One of the White Man's Burdens,

(From the Minneapolis Tribune.)
The next Congress will find that the trust ques ion is one of the white man's burdens that is rill have to take up and deal with in a spirit of sincerity, intelligence, and honesty,

AT THE THEATRES.

Columbia-"The Charity Ball." If the performance of "Trilby" giver at the Columbia left in town a single theatregoer who remained doubtful of the success to be won here by the Frawley Company that individual could have found no better way of dropping his skepticism than by witnessing yesterday evening's rendering of "The Charity Ball," The token of triumph was not so much in the excellent way in which the piece was presented, though that was most notable, and hardly more in the curtain calls liberally beness with which the players were received upon the occasion of their first entrances and in the fact that each member of the extremely large audience present seemed then to turn to his or her neighbor for the purpose of explaining what the newcomer had done before. Resident organizations only become profitable when the community in which they are located begins to pick favorites, and the interest taken last night in the and the interest taken last night in the

people of Mr. Frawley's cast augurs well for his next year's bank account.
"The Charity Ball," as everyone knows, is the work of David Belasco and Henry De Mille, who first staged the drama at the Lyceum Theatre. There it served to being into prominence several propile bring into prominence several people whose names are now known to every amusement lover, among them Daniel Frohman. The offering is just a trifle Froman. The offering is just a trife antiquated in its construction and a bit inclined to what modern managers call talkiness, but its comedy is wholesome and refreshing, its personages human and sympathetic, its love tales convincing, and its episodes strong. No one who has seen "The Chacity Ball" can ever forget its story—the story of two brothers and of their different regards for the same worm. The Charity Ball" can ever forget its story—the story of two brothers and of their different regards for the same woman; of the unselfish manner in which one interferes to save the other from wronging that woman, and so gives her up h meself; of the self-sacrificing and asset; of the self-sacrificing affection of a second girl for the man who deserves her care. All this formed and still forms a plot which calls for all one's attention, or, at least, for that portion of the attention not claimed by the amusing courtships of Judge Peter Gurney Knox and Alec Robinson whose great ambition is to be whose great ambition is to be

This rather remarkable play is admirably cast at the Columbia and in most cases ad-mirably acted. There are one or two glaring exceptions to this rule, but the performers responsible for them do not affect the general ensemble. Interest last night cengeneral ensemble. Interest has a superstive tered in the portrayals of the comparative strangers who were not in the preceding tered in the portrayals of the comparative strangers who were not in the preceding bill, and, oddly enough, it was from this qintette that the honor-bearers came. The three surprises of the offering were undoubtedly Harry Corson-Clark, Georgia Welles, and Little Mildred Coons. Mr. Clark was seen as Judge Knox, and contributed one of the most consistent and humorous impersona-tions seen here recently. Miss Welles im-mediately established herself in the favor

Dick Van Buren of Myron Calice is heartrending in its stiltedness and affectedness,
the Franklin Cruger of Harry Gwynette is
not at all adequate, and Mary Van Buren,
though the best of the three, is a bit amateurish in her assumption of the role of
Phyllis Lee. With these exceptions the
company is notably creditable and its members deserve all their success.

The piece is well costumed and well put
on but Fred Schaeder, who was adveron the Fred Schaeder, who was adver-

ineffaceable and perennial charm, undimmed by years of familiarity. Probably most prominent among this list of the seect is "Rip Van Winkle," now in the zere and yellow of its two score and ten, yet so deliciously unique that its most ardent upporters are its oldest friends. With the trama founded upon Irving's stery is indelibly associated the name of its first and foremost interpreter, Joseph Jefferson, who was heartily welcomed to Washington last night at the National by an audience which made up in appreciativeness what t lacked in numerical strength. Advances n prices are perhaps permissible with phe-nomenal successes of the period, but lifetime triumphs have been too often seen for the average theatregoer to invest in them very strongly. The assembly of yesor evening was an anomaly in a measre. Empty orchestra scats were as infre quent as balcony vacancies, while the cir-de was almost untenanted.

Critics from the early fifties have vied newer actor has surpassed the venerable Dean in the delineation of this chosen character and as a result has been deluged with a flood of protests from his colleagues and his readers. Thus the Rip of Mr. Jefferson will go down to posterity as one of the greatest portrayals of the century— and justly so. With its qualnt humor, its tinge of pathos, its touch of improbability, ta delicious wit, and its grain of human its delicious wit, and its grain of human nature, the impersonation leaves an impression that remains through a life time. Mr. Jefferson is as good now as ever before. There is nothing novel to be said of his rendering. It is sufficient to remark that the player is still himself and that his Rip has changed no more than he.

With the critical observer a feeling skin to the foregree is caused by observing o that of regret is caused by observing the difference between the star and his support. The cast is not only of an in-ferior nature, but its people are often unfamiliar with their lines. There are three as to this rule-Verner Clarges Pfolliott Paget, and George Denham-who have been seen before in the organization, and who are not to be improved upon. The Gretchen of Miss Paget is especially worthy of praise in contrast with her previous local work, in that it is of a totally different character. Even in her one two pathetic hits the erstwhile Mrs. Mala-prop proves most acceptable, while her seelding scenes are marked by the true Genius is seldom distributed throughout

a family, and that of Mr. Jefferson appears to be no exception. In the present ombination two sons are seen to small idvantage. William Jefferson contributes an affected and overdone Cockles, whii the physical development of Joseph Jeffer son, jr., totally unfits him for the rather robust role of Heindrick. Virgie Glyndon and Harold Walsh are clever children, well coached, while Blanche Bender is artificial, stilted, and mechanical as Meinie. She is capable of better work, and possibly will accomplish it when more familiar with the situations and intrinsic business of the role. At present she is inadequate. The role.

smaller parts are also badly taken, and the need for rehearsal in some is evident. On Wednesday and Friday evenings "The Rivais" will be the bill at the National, with Mr. Jefferson as Bob Acres, tion were disloyal.

"Rip Van Winkle" fills out the remainder

Academy-Devil's Island." "Devil's Island," which attracted a large audience to the Academy last night, is ounded on the Dreyfus case, although ome liberties are taken with facts in order to make an agreeable ending for the

order to make an agreeable ending for the play, which abounds in happy allusions to current events, to all of which the assembly responded with alacrity and joy.

The plot of the piece is a good one, but the less said about the lines the better. This fact is unfortunate, because the baldness and weakness of these lines obtrude themselves upon the listener during the entire evening, and the attempts made at wit are more pathetic than is any of the pathos. This is especially true in the case of two newspaper correspondents, Silver Pen and Patty Pry, impersonated respectively by J. H. Wallick and Dorothy Rossmore. One is tempted to wonder what grudge the authors had against the journalistic profession that it should thus be pilloried before the world. Miss Rossgrudge the authors had against the jourmalistic profession that it should thus
be pilloried before the world. Miss Rossmore makes a fair auccess of a part in
which she, as a woman reporter, is supposed to confide all her "scoops" to her
rival in sheer feminine thoughtlessness, but Mr. Wallick behaves in a
manner which leads one to wish it
possible to take him asinde somewhere
and try to persuade him to give
up the stage. If real newspaper correspondents did as he does they would be
familiar only with the outside of the
private dwellings of the rich. Leander
Blanden, as Maurice de la Tour, is hardly graceful, and artistic from first to last and the barrenness of some of her speeches became wit or pathos secording to her rendering. Her portrayal is one of the best of its kind lately seen here, and no one could possibly have done more with the part. The role of Pauline de la Tour had come recalibilities in it, but none of had some possibilities in it, but none of them are realized by Cora Macy. Christie Maclean plays an American heiress in a somewhat inadequate manner, and Mary Mullen is a picturesque Babette.

Grand-The Harris Symposium.

Vaudeville is temporarily supplanted at the Grand this week and the attractions being offered are of a varied nature. The Harris brothers, who are well known locally for their efforts in the line of operation composition, assumed direction of the stage yesterday and on it presented a medley of all their works. While many entertain-ments of the sort have been given her under the head of 'musical kaleidoscopes' by professional combinations, the idea is a

Those who have followed the beef enquiry will recall that Lieutenant Gampfer testified to the conversation between Dr. Castle and the beef agent. Mr. Morehouse, Armour's agent at Tampa, and who furnished the meat to the troops at Lakeland, was called to the stand and contradicted Lieutenant Gampfer. He denied that any such conversation had taken place.

Dr. Castle testified that, being very busy, and supposing that the Commissary and Medical Departments were cognizant of the treatment of the meat, he didn't think any more about it. He recalled that the meat he inspected at Lakeland had an acrid, sour, and aromatic odor. He had come to the conclusion that it had been treated with formaldehyde. It was his impression that it had been subjected to the furner of this gas, though it might have been immersed in a solution, as anatomical specimens were preserved in this way.

The last witness of the session was Sidney Berlin and the stand and the complaint of the small part of Creighton. We shall be a session was Sidney Berlin at the blind mother, George Gaston woes well as the Warldorf-Astoria. At contributed by professional combinations, the idea is a mediately established herself in the favor of the favor datherm and heart for the head of "musical kaleidoscopes by professional combinations, the idea is a mediately established herself in the favor of the favor of the house by her daintiness and charm, and Miss Coons is a mite of five years old the favor of the head of "musical kaleidoscopes by professional combinations, the idea is a mediately established herself in the favor of the same her recently. Miss Welles im, and Miss Coons is a mite of five years old had had an any such conversation had can be the stand and contradicted Lieutenant Gampfer. He denied that the sealed to the stand and contradicted Lieutenant and health of the meat of the perfect of the testified that the commissary and Medical Departments were cognizant of the trained monkeys or an athietic carnival. Any uneasiness in this regard was soon set a complaint can be made of the sketches formance centered around the music and contributed by Frank Mathieu, Thomas this was, in most cases, pleasing. Or-phillips and Marie Barringer. But the casionally rather correless, many of the Dick Van Buren of Myron Calice is heart-

> of the musician and the general speciator. The remainder of the company was made up of Francis R. Dooley, William H. Con-ley, E. Clyde Shade, William Morsell, Rose Budd, Carrie McGill, Louise Burham, Bertha and Susie Gundlach, Louise Klenk, Mildred Coons, Viola Mallett, Helen For-ker, Lillian Adams, Pauline Crupper, Mary Unsworth, Magrie Keefe, Catherine Byrne Sarah Murphy, Mary Piant, Margaret Har-ris, Mabel Brown, Violet Winsatt, Kathe-rine Kip, Mary McKenzie, Gertruic Murphy, Ruth Herriott, Helen Alden, Ethel Lee, George Prather, A. B. Seibold, H. C. Chandlee, Charles Patterson, John Madert J. Everett McConnell, Edward Brown, Clay Herring, F. R. Roberts, Theodore Howe, E. E. Roberts, T. J. Gorman, Frank R. Watts, G. A. Baker, orman Luchs, and Edith Luckett, lancing was much enjoyed. There be a change in bill this afternoon and to

Kernan's - May Howard's Burlesquers.

There are two women on the stage who The Industrial Commission Will Conever seem to grow a day older, and one then some have dared to announce that a of them is May Howard, whose aggregation of burlesquers held the boards yes- the latter part of May and all of the month terday at Kerman's. Miss Howard is seen twice during the performance—in "The Ladtes' Alimony Club" and in "Secret Servers"—and enough of yer is visible on Servers"—and chough of Fer is visible on each occasion to make up for the interval during which she is not on the stage. This period is made bearable by the appearance of Al H. Weston, a descriptive vocalist; Miles and Simonds, a sketch team; Wilson and Massoney, character singers; Moran and Wesley, who tell some new and old jokes before offering a remarkable dancing turn; Flynn and De Cesta, farceurs; Ben Mowatt and Son, club, swingers par excellence, and Lorens and Allen, who play "rag time" with their fact. The performance is a most enjoyable one and was much enjoyed yesterday by two large audiences.

An exceptional vaudeville performant was given to two exceptional houses yesterday at the Bijou. The enterteinmen was begun by the stock company, Piora Parker's rendering of "Before She Felt" and "The Girl With the Naughty Wink," Sam J. Adams' recital of Harry Connor "Don't You Know," and Manager Grieves "American March" being featured, George Leslie next occupied the stage some fifeen minutes with a budget of wittlefsms; divine spark. Mr. Denham scores h avily in the first act, and Mr. Clarges is the same tyranical but natural Derrick as of old.

Eugene Ellsworth and Madge Burt were seen in "Domestic Pets;" Frees E'dridge told some new Jokes, Gilbert and Trixelo sang and danced; McIntyre and Heath give their funniest skit, "The Georgia Min streis," and the American Vitagraph three score of moving pictures on a screen Daily matinees.

Concerning Copperhends. (From the Minnespolis Tribune.)

The anti-expansionists who go so far as to e press sympathy with Againship and wish for the defeat of the American arms in the Philippe Civil War period. They are, like the copperhea of the 60's, against the Government under which they reside. They are, by their speeches and writings, giving aid and comfort to the enemy of the United States so far as their influence extends. They are, therefore, disloyal to the Government that protects them in precisely the same degree that the copperheads of the former genera-

TO BUFFALO FOR BURIAL.

Funeral Services Today Over the Remains of Almon M. Ciapp.

Funeral services over the remains of the ate Almon M. Clapp, who died at his residence in this city Sunday afternoon will be held this afternoon in the Sundayschool rooms of the Calvary Baptist Church, Eighth and H Streets northwest. The services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Muir, pastor of the E Street Baptist

Church.

The remains of Mr. Clapp will then be taken to the Pennsylvania Station for shipment to Buffalo. N. Y., where they will be interred beside those of his wife in ment to Buffalo. N. Y., where they will be interred beside those of his wife in Forest Lawn Cemetery. Mr. Clapp's remains will be accompanied by his two sons and daughter, and a committee from the Government Printing Office.

Resolutions of regret and sympathy over the death of Mr. Clapp were passed yesterday by the employes of the Government Printing Office, of which the deceased was at one time the head, as follows:

at one time the head, as follows:

Whereas the Hon. Almen M. Clapp, having departed this life on Sunday. April a 1880, in the fullness of years and honors, having at one time filled with distinction the office of Public Printer, and it being deemed especially appropriate that the officers and employes of the Government Printing Office shall bear testimacy to als worth, shillty, and kindness while administering the important trust committed to his charge; and
Whereas the decreased was personally and tevorably known to many now in the Government Printing Office, and by reputation to all connected therewith; therefore, be it
Recolved, That in the death of Hon. Almon M. Clapp all labor loses an carnest advocate, the Government Printing Office a former able administrator, the employes of the office a sincere and unwavering friend, and the community a public-spirited citizen, who always had its best interests interests citizens; who always had its best interests interest interests intere

THE DISTRICT CRITICISED.

Senator McMillan Complains of Awkward Deed Conveyancing.

Senator McMillan, Chairman of the Sen ate District Committee, has written to the District Commissioners regarding the difficulties which many persons meet in releasing deeds of trust held by them. He thinks that some form of release should be provided which would facilitate the removal of deeds of trust from the records on the payment of the note. In his letter he addressed the Commissioners as fol-

My attention has been called to the troubles experienced by people in relation to the release of deeds of trust on lands held by them. It happens that persons who have paid the notes accompanying said deeds have found extreme difficulty in securing the release of the deeds of trust. In your endeavors to simplify Land matters in the District of Columbia cannot the Commissioners take up this subject and provide a short form of release that will be sufficient in remove the deed of trust from the records on the payment of the motes? The person who makes payment ought to be able at once to go to the proper person and remove the cloud from his title.

The Commissioners informed Senator.

The Commissioners informed Senator McMilian that they would direct their attention to the matter and endeavor to pre-

tention to the matter and endeavor to pre-pare a much more simple form of release than that now in use.

"The whole system of conveyancing," says the letter of the Commissioners, "seems here to be crude and inadequate, and the matter of simplifying the forms has been a subject of discussion for some time among the title companies and others interested in real estate transactions. The Commissioners will be very glad to assist

Commissioners will be very glad to assist in bringing about the change."

The uniter was next referred to S. T. Thomas, Attorney for the District, with a request that he prepare for the use of the Commissioners new forms of papers to be employed in conveyancing more simple than those now obtaining. The matter of which Senator McMillan complains has which Senator Memilian companies has long been considered one of the abuses of the District, since there has been no way by which persons could legally clear their titles without entering suit in the courts. It is asserted that there are at the present time more than a thousand with the courts of this character needing before the suits of this character pending before the

HER RUITIDING MUST GO.

Miles said:

Never before in the history of our wars has the Amy been refused fresh beef delivered on the bool. Under Sherman, Grant, and Sheridan cattle were delivered at the front and were drivered along with the army, to be slaughtered from day to day at the points where fresh beef was needed for food.

The eminamed beef for our army in the Spanish was needed for food.

The eminamed beef for our army in the Spanish was needed for bood.

The eminamed beef for our army in the Spanish was needed for bood on the before in any war or any country.

The ordinary beef sold depleted the board of the continuation of the event was needed to have painted sections the beard of before in any war or any country.

The ordinary beef sold for board consumption is not always so treated, except when the pack in the points where fresh beef was find the point of the desired part of the cast proved themselves possessed of the cast p

and is becoming more dangerous each day. John B Brady District Inspector of Buildings, informed Engineer Commissioner Beach that he had entirely exhaust at the subject with the owner and was ready to apply the law, approved March 1, last, authorizing the Commissioners to remove dangerous and unsafe buildings. He desired, however, to know what funds were available to carry out the terms of the law. The matter was referred to Attorney S. T. Thomas, who informed the Commissional Commissioners are the commissioners. Parildings, informed Engineer Co.

T. Thomas, who informed the Commissioners that the emergency fund of the District might be used for the expense, as a dangerous building, in his opinion, presented a case covered by the phrase "or otherwise sufficiently provided for," contained in the emergency fund clause of the District appropriation of June 8, 1898. The attorney informed the Commissioners that he cost of the work should be asses the lot from which the building is s be removed

TO INVESTIGATE TRUSTS.

sider the Matter in May.

The Industrial Commission has set apar of June for the consideration of the questions involved in the large industrial com-

binations popularly known as trusts.

re not now needed, but facts of such ature that the informact could veri hem by affidavit will be gladly received

rom anyone.

The investigation of treats or industrial combinations by the Commission will in-clude any or all individuals, firms, corpo-trations, or combinations that, from any eause, whether control of patents, favors of transportation companies, large capital, or therwise, may apparently so prevent or regulate, or attempt so to prevent or reg-ulate competition and preduction that they can fix the price of their products for the chole or a part of a market, with little or the cost of production and distribution

NO MORE EXTRA PAY.

The District Volunteers Had Their Two Months' Furlough.

The Auditor of the War Department is in receipt of a number of applications from members of the First District of Coumbia Volunteer Regiment asking for two months' extra pay, provided for by Con-gress for volunteer soldiers who served the United States during the war aith Spain.

The appropriation of Congress was for the benefit of the men who were not given the usual two months' furlough prior to being mustered out. The officials of the War Department hold that the members of the District regiment are not entitled to the extra allowance, as they received two months' pay while under furlough after their return from Cuba.